CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1863.

27th inst., we see that Gen. BEAUREGARD has been compellified. Accordingly a little after 7 o'clock, on Tuesday ed to resort to the impressment of negro labor for the de- night, just as the Sixty-First North Carolina was relieiv fence of Charleston. He has heretofore relied upon the ing the Fifty-Fourth Georgia a detachment of which was this must be expected as a thirg of course. There may be State for such labor, and the adequate force has not been on duty at the pits as pickets, the attempt was made in furnished. We regret that such a state of things exists, considerable force by the enemy's force is even in the department of North Carolina. It is to be hoped | supposed to have been between one thousand and fifteen our Commanding General will not be caught in a similar hundred strong, with a battery of light artillery. Our trap as Gen. BEAUREGARD. If persons having slaves will force was only between two and three hundred, consisting not send there to him, let him impress them in time to have of detachments of the 54th Georgia and 11st North Carolina. all the work done that is necessary for the defence of Wil- The fight lasted about an hour, when the Yankees retired, mington. There is no use in being mealy mouthed about carrying off their dead and wounded. Their loss is believed to be triumphantly upheld to the end; provided the credit of the matter. The labor is in the country, and it must be have been considerable, as our batteries on James Island procured in some way or other, if it takes every kept up a heavy fire during the action. Our loss was five struggle, have no "half-way house," where they may halt negro man in the State. White men are impress- killed and nineteen wounded. The following wounded and rest on heir road to subjugation. They must actually ed, not for a mere emergency, but for the whole North Carolinians were brought to the city on Wednesday war, and this not at the market value, but at so many dol- morning :- Private Thos. Down, Co. A, 61st N. C.; Private lars a month. If white men can thus be impressed, we do J. M. Anderson, Co. I, 61st N. C.; Capt. A. J. Moore, Co. not see why negroes should not. If they are considered as F, 61st N. C., severely; Private C. C. NEWTON, Co. A, 61st persons, surely they are not of more dignity than tree white | N. C.; Private RICHARD GRIMSLEY, Co. E. 61st N. C. The men-if we look upon their labor as property, surely it names of the killed, whether in the 61st N. C. or 54th Ga., ought to be subject to impressment for public use, like | are not given. other property. But this impressment ought to proceed | On Wednesday evening the enemy, in overwhelming upon system-not taking all the labor from one section- force, made as assault upon our outer line of rifls pits, not going out into the highways and byways and taking and succeeded in carrying them. It was reported, men without warning, from their master's teams sent into however, that our troops had been reinfo ced, town, perhaps carrying out supplies which are absolutely and the pits retaken. This report is mentioned by the Cournecessary. There is surely no more sacredness about a | ier, but not by the Mercury. The enemy opened on Monnegro than a white man, no more reason why property in | day for the first time, a three hundred pound Parrott gun negro labor should not be impressed for public use than on Sumter. The bolts thrown by this gun are twenty three

WE now seldom care to enzage in any controversies, or reply to any attacks made upon us. We let our articles go we deviate from this rule now in correcting the Fayette- leston ville Observer, simply because that paper has, for some time, kept harping upon one thing, and that a wholly incorrect representation of our language. The Observer has over and over again asserted that the Journal had avowed that it had never ceased to acl as a political partizan, with its old political friends. Now, we ges on good paper. The second number is before us. have made use of no such language, nor of any language against those stigmatized as " Destructives : '-

any other property.

thrown as de the panoply of party in a spirit of self-sacrifine, to be constantly assailed, os racised, excluded and denounced by a strict party organization and for party purposes? We ask the not as a partizan, and we address ourselves no to the party prejudices of those with whom we h-ve acted in former times and with whom our connection has rever been di solved, but we speak to al.

the panoply of party in a spirit of self-sacrifice. We see no reason, however, for dissolving our association with our old friends. None certainly in the fact that they have discarded party and remembered only their country. We have no petry amoittons ungratified causing us to turn upon the hand that fed and nurtured us, even if others have.

By the way, since we are teplying to cotemporaries, we may as well say a word or two to the Raleigh Progress, which has quite an eruption of words in reference to us. Our impression is that the Editor of the Progress was a Douglas man during the Presidential canvass. This much and I will not disguise from you the fact that, in conseis due. For the rest, the long article of the Progress may pass. There are threats of, we know not what, which have become so common with the Raleigh papers as to be very cheap by this time-very cheap indeed, so cheap that they are more depreciated than even the Confederate currency. Really our cotemporary ought not to indulge in such things. They do not add weight to any assertion-they do no good. None in the world that we know of, but possibly some

D. G. FOWLE, Esq., Adjutant General of North Carolina, has been for some time connected with the office, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General, until his

We have heard it hinted that General B. C. GATLIN is to receive the appointment of Adjutant General as the suc-

THE papers received from Charleston do not confirm the to heart and determine to do it. There is ample time and reported recapture of the rifle pits by our forces on Wed- matertal if the work is begun now in earnest, and prosecunesday night. It appears from those who participated, that our advanced picket force of eighty men of the 61st North Carolina was flanked and surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, who had been massing all day for the purpose. Only about twenty made their escape. The balance of about sixty are reported to have been taken prisoners. The enemy advanced with three regiments unexpectedly. Our men fought gallantly, but the odds were too overwhelming. The enemy sufferedseverely from the grape shot fire of our artillery. The firing on Thursday from the enemy's batteries was comparatively feeble and ineffectual. It is believed the enemy's guns are wearing out from the severe ordeal to which thee have been subjected.

Neither the number of casualties, nor the names of the killed, wounded or prisoners in the affair of Wednesday night has been ascertained.

Wilmington & Manchester R. R.

This community, with much of the adjoining region has for some months past been in a great measure, if not entirely dependent upon the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad for corn and other breadstuffs. Indeed supplies have been drawn from that source even as high up as Cumberland, and these supplies are much needed. The road has been and is excessively crowded by this and by government freight, and though the utmost exertions are made. from the limited amount of rolling stock on the road, the Company has not been able to meet the public demands for transportation. In order to be enabled to afford relief to the public, and to accommo- army. date both private shippers and the public, Mr. DRANE, the Superintendent, recently went South-west and succeeded in obtaining a considerable number of cars and engines | tween the ages of 18 and 45, able to do military service .which will be here in about three weeks. When they arrive it is hoped that the road will be able to greatly if not entirely relieve the pressure, which, under existing circum- regiments of able bodied soldiers to cope with the nestances it has not so far been able to do.

We understand that in the present scarcity of, and de. mand for rolling stock Mr. Drane had considerable difficult accustomed to the use of fire arms, the spade and the ever, he has got it, and we trust it will enable the Company to relieve the pres ure, as anticipated.

RAY, Confederate States Tax Assessor, for Wilmington, to the earth with which they are filling up their armies are to call the attention of those who have not yet given in their
Tax Lists, to the advertisement of Mr. J. S. Hinks, in this

one of the states tax assessor, for whinington, to
us. Our government should at least try the experiment
before taking off by Conscription any more of the white
population. The Confederacy could no doubt raise fifty paper, who will be at the office of E. MURBAY & Co., on thousand recruits in this way which would be to Monday and Tuesday, the 31st inst., and the 1st of Septem-ber for the purpose of receiving the Tayer of these who ber, for the purpose of receiving the Taxes of those who have not yet made their returns. On the expiration of the rather than be subjugated. 'Tis said the devil should be latter day, all delinquents will have to abide the consequences of the law.

Pears .- Last evening Col. John A. Richardson presented us with some time pears, as a specimen of those growing in the orchard on his place in Bladen county. They are of different choice varieties, and by their splendid appearance show that the Col. knows how to cultivate the arts of peace as well as those of war. He says that the prospect late raid on Tarboro', N. C., is another illustration equivalent, would be unimpeached and unimpeachable. But is fine for a large crop.

Good pears have not heretofore been raised to any ex- | negro : tent in this State, but recently Col. STEELE, in Richmond, Col. Bichardson, in Bladen, and other gentlemen through- so as to prevent the advance of the enemy from the op- forts to reach their wicked ends, that have gradually swol-

THE report reaches us by way of Mobile from Havana, and by way of Tallahassee, Fla., from some unknown point, that the Yankee steamer Vanderbilt, said to have been the nels, the report may be true, although it is fair to say that it carried into the stream below, or consumed in the none of the channels through which the news comes are vain effort to extricate themselves, between five and six above suspicion or beyond doubt. The statement is that hundred poor fanatic negroes.

IT APPEARS from the Charleston papers received this morning, that the reported a sault on Battery Wagner on Tuesday night, arose out of the fact that the enemy in ma king their approaches to the Fort have advanced by ziv zag lines to within twenty-five yards of our outer line of rifie pits. In order to run their next parallel it has By an official publication in the Charleston papers of the become necessary that these rifle pit: should be car-

inches long and ten inches in diameter. Their effect is far more powerful than those projected from the 200 pounder.

CHANGED THEIR BASE -The Offices, Editors, Printers, for what they may be worth, without occupying time and etc., of the Chattanooga Rebel and Confederate are now in space in setking to bolster them up against the animadver- Marietta, Ga., and will open there in a day or two. This sions of the captions or the unfriendly. We seldom stop | does not look like having much confidence in Chattanooga. even to correct misrepresentations or misquotations, and | The loss of Chattanooga would be worse than that of Char-

> "The Bugle Horn of Liberty," is a humorous Monthly, devoted to fun, fact and fancy, and is published by HILL & Swayzs, Griffin, Ga., at 25 cents per number. It is in quarto form and each number contains sixteen well-printed pa-

WE publish to day a long letter from Mr. TYLER, Regis bearing any such interpretation or construction. What we | ter of the Treasury. From the position held by the writer. did say we will quote, with its context, in order that it may | we may assume that its statements are at least semi-official, be fully understoad. In our issue of the 30th May, which and his means of knowledge enable him to make them cor. views as an omen or secre "raitor. Imitating the system the Observer amusingly refers to as "quite recently," we rect, so that in that respect, at least, they may be relied of Oliver tromwell, where we subjug ted the British people said, referring to the war of political extermination waged upon. This much may be taken for granted, whether we and recommended by the Standard and others to be waged agree with all the conclusions and deductions drawn or not The letter will be found highly interesting, and we com-- one class of public and private citizens who have mend it to the attention and perusal of our readers.

Accident - We learn that a serious accident occu red on Wednesday last, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, some miles north of Warsaw, by which some passengers were wounded and one or more cars smashed up. The ac-What evidence of part zan action is there in all this ?_ | cident occurred to the down passenger train, due here at We speak of those with whom we formerly acted, af er | 5 p. m., and was occasioned by the breaking down of a car having referred to them as citizens who have thrown aside loaded with munitions of war. We have not learned any

> MAJOR JOHN J. WALKER, Major and Chief Commissary of Alabama, has issued a very strong and stirring appea

> Among other things he makes the following suggestions

Meat is the only question of doubt and danger. I can speak advisedly on this subject, and I tell you in all frankness and seriousness, there is ground for great apprehen Official reticence on this subject would be suicidal, y alone on the ordinary sources of supply in the hands of armers and planters, we shall fail to meet the wants of the Government. Is there, then, a remedy for this threatene d and fatal evil? I say there is; and it only requires the united action of the people to prove it. The deficiency can and must be supplied by what may be termed an artificial

dred thousand planters and farmers, who could put up and atten by next fall or winter for army use, at least an aver age of one beef and one hog beyond their sapply for domestic consumption. This would give one hundred thousand has resigned that position. Captain James H. Foote, who erwise not be prepared for market. Again, there are in the hands of the wealthier class of farmers and planters in the State, probably not less than one hundred thousand work oxen that could be spared from agricultural labor-all of successor is appointed. Persons having business with the which should be fattened for beef and held subject to the wants of the Government.

In this way a supply of 300,000 head of cattle and hogs could literally be created out of an existing stock, which would otherwise be unavailable for use. This is no fanciful and and impracticable suggestion, bu perfectly easy and feasible, if only the people will take it

For the Journal.

MESSES. FULTON & PRICE :-In looking over some papers the other day I read a piece in the "Standard" about a meeting in Yadkin county;the meeting was held I suppose by Militia. We cannot expect any better of them, for any able-bodied man that will now, he is no friend to our cause, to say the least. I saw Capt. Wm. Flemming's name in the list of Unionists. Hanging is too good for him, he is a traitor and nothing else. Any man holding the rank of Captain, who will let his name be put with a lot of Unionists is no more than a spy. This ought to be looked into; these meetings are no more than by any want of conflience in the final triumph of our cause, Union meetings, no good will follow. You will be at the head of riots before long, if they (the meetings) are not broken up; and as to the Baleigh "Standard," W. W. Hold. | always known, that should our Government be overthrown en ought to be summarily dealt with, and his type soaked in water for three months, so as to wash the disgrace out of them; for nothing that Holden or his c'ub-handle is fit for any loyal Southerner to bandle, not even his name .-Suppose that every State had waited to see whether South Carolina give her quota, where would the Confederate had been evacuated, Vicksburg and Port Hudson could States have been now? They would have been subjugated. have been seized by a half dozen gunboats, and Richmond As it is, "Cousin Sallie" is nothing like it. Let the States | was apparently in the very grasp of the enemy; and yet give every man, if needed, from a boy able to hold a gun. no matter their age. There are young boys in service, and there are old men; why not be more? Now is the time they are needed. Come one and all, and help us in our struggle, and then enjoy peace and liberty.

Very respectfully, &c... ONE OF COUSIN SAL'S SONS.

For the Journal LUMBERTON, Aug. 14th. 1-63. Messrs. Editors :- I see several plans suggested in the One by dismounting the white teamsters and sub stituting black ones. This would do very well so far as it would go, but the best plan, and one I have often heard suggested, is to place in the army all free mulattoes be-Bring them under the operations of the Conscript law as applied to the free white man, and my word for it, North Carolina aione would put in the field at least ten gro regiments of Lincoln, many of whom are willing and anxious to fight for the cause of Southern Independence. In this county, alone, a battalion could be mus-"Scufile Town" would turn out a goodly number perhaps morally as the most of men, officered as be in part by the white man, in order that no claudestine rency might have been placed on an impregnable foundamovement be organized among them to our injury. I see tion. It was only necessary to have done two things to acno good reason to doubt that the free mulatto could not be complish this result. Confederate Tax .- We are requested by Mr. E. MUR- made as formidable to the Yankee, as the negro scum of I have heard them express a desire to fight the Yankees fought with fire, and I know of no better plan to fight the posteri'y of his Satanic Majesty, the Yankee Nation and Abraham the lat, than to make the free negro do his por-

KOBE ON.

Another Specimen of the Yankees' Great Love for the Negro. The annexed extract from a Federal account of their

out the state had been paying more attention to the cul- posite side upon our rear was executed a little too soon. en this conflict to its present portentous proportions. This A large number of contrabands had just got over; opportunity to secure the currency was lost, because no point within the United States should be prohibited, and many were still on the bridge, and many were on the other side, all eager to join our column and flee from their masters in Dixie to their worshipers among the Yankees. Some of our own men were also on the other

the Vanderbiit gave chase to the Georgia, gained upon and | Everything thus far proves that the Southern slave came up with her, when she hailed her to surrender, re- does not get many favors from his professed friends, and ceiving in reply a broadside from the Georgia, which crip- fares poorly when he gets into their hands. The great if the struggle were to last as long again as it has lasted,

Letter on the Finences.

PICHMOND, August 18, 1863.

It is plain that the week point of our defense is not s much in the condition of our armies as in the condition of conscript reinforcements behi d them to carry on an organized war, with powerful effect, 'or severel years to come. The strife of the battle field necessarily fluctuates -sometimes carrying one of the belligerents on the wave of victory, and sometimes the other. In a protracted contest, | debt. souls, may be willing to accept Yankee vassalage as the price of dishonorable peace; but the undaunted spirit of our people has shown itself, and will continue to show itself, equal to the crisis in all respects. The energy, wisdom and untaitering devotion, which have me ked the corduct of the fresident; the consummate ability of our generals, and the self-sacrifice, valor and fortitude of our sol diers, give us the conclusive a surance that our cause wil cur money system can be effectually su tained. It happens that the enemy, in the very nature of this

conquer us, and hold us, by force of arms, as a corquered people, or they must eventually abandon the conflict, and leave us in repose and in possession of independence. We have already resisted an army of thirteen hundred thousand men, and we not now fear that the weaker assults of seek the same solution, and to offer to its creditors a cona waning strength can ever inflict those vital wounds from which we have heretofore successfully defended ourselves I do not hink I exaggerate when expressing the opinion that, notwithstanding the recent heavy reverses, we are now comparatively quite fift per cent. stronger, in a purely military point of view, than we were at the commen :ement of the war. It is true, that two years and a half pass ed in a corfict of such unparalled violence could not fail to press heavily upon the spirits and resources of our country. But the present stern, d fiant and resolute temper, both of the people and the ar y-the determination of nearly every man in the Confederacy, sustained by the prayers of every woman to die with arms in his hands, rather than to live under the scourge of a degrading and pitiless oppression, should warn the Washington Government of the hopelessness of its unprincipled invasion.

Already, too, it is quite evident that our monater enemy, ike a whale in his dying flurry, begins to spout blood .-The prevalence of faction, the enormous debt increasing ruptcy in an entire abnegation of the productions and redaily by millions, armed resistance to the draft in some places, and a corrupt or purchased exemption in a large majority of cases, the riotous assemblages in New York and other cities, the imminent peril of foreign complications, the dangerous disaffection of large bodies of people in the Northwestern States, who legin to perceive how they have been used and cheated by their Lastern allies, and the consciousness of almost every jutel igent man in the United States that his most precious liberties are threatened with d struction, present facts calculated to convince us that the Abolition Government must be far weaker to-day, in this contest, than at its commencement, when supported by a fresh, united and enthusiastic people. then self-assured of speedy success. The fears of the aboition Government have driven them to extraordinary measures of or pression. They have gone so far as to hold the sword, win nemistakable menace, above the necks of a part of their own citizens. They regard and treat every man who is not sub-cervient to their military and political and compelled them to pass under the yoke of his Puritan army, they have divided the United States into military districts, and have appointed a major general to the command f each district, with instruction to arrest, imprison insult and cherce all who may be disposed not to submit to the line of policy they have prescribed. These major generals are in point of fact the provest marshals or the electoral polls. No matter what the pretended objects of their appointmen' may be their particular instructions, like those given by Oliver to his lieu's nants were to see that the elections shall result favorable to the wishes of their masters .-Lincoln and his supporters are perfectly aware that the bayonet has a much sharper point, in the estimation of the Northern masses, when seen glittering belind either a real

or pretended civil power. Administration party with intense alarm; and they then de ermined to permit their opponents to enjoy no such har py chance again. Burnside, Schenck and Dix, have a ready from the reign of military tyranny over the ballot box; one cannot fail to perceive that such demonstrations are keenly so insultingly disceted. In adition to this degrading development, of which a large portion of the Northern people ust be plainly conscious, every male citizen of that unhappy ir nd, the whites and the negroes occupying precisey the same relations of military equality, has been enrolled for the war as a common soldier subject to the c ntingencies of the dra't, while every man who is forced into the arearmy feels that he becomes an absolute, hopeless clave for

Resides these considerations, the people of the United tates are beginning to learn that, while it has cost nearly two thousand million of money and five hundred thousand erate States, they nevertheless do not enjoy a day of ease or a dollar of profit in their eneasy dominion over these costly as quiettions. New Orleans, Nashville, Hitton Head, Newbern, No: folk, Pensacola, and Vicksburg, are discovof thousends of Yankee soldiers, and exhaustless sponges which absorb millions on millions of Yankee gold. They begin to perceive that every city and every foot of South ern territory, over which they now exercise their felonous power, will remain a fatal expense upon their hands, antil bey may be forced by exhaustion to offer peace. It will even soon be apparent to them, I have no doubt, that the been cheapened more than forty per cent.; that is to say, whole value of the commerce of the Mi-sissippi, month by nonth will not nearly equal the cost of maintaining a military control of the doubtful waters of that long and easily

For these reasons and others (I have no space to mention) I think all reflecting men may reasonably conclude hat, notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy in point of numbers, (not likely, however, to be so marked as it has beretofore beer ,) and their manifest advantages in other respects, we shall be able to meet them, army against army, for so long a period as they may be willing to carry on the atrocious and speed thrift war. In the state of the Confederate notes have undergone a surprising depreciation in comparison with gold, which is always, unfortunately, the only standard of value in the popular apprehension. he prices of food and all commodities, in consequence of this, have been disastrously enhanced, and the mintary expenses of the Government proportionalely increased. It our liberties have been established. We all know, and have and our country subjugated, the Contederate money would perish with them. Lut we all feel just as confident of a prosper us result now, as we did in May and June, 1862 At that time New Orleans, Hitton Head, Fort Donelson, Newbern and Norfolk had fallen, Manasses and Yorktown at that time, one dollar and therry three cents in our Treasury notes bought one in gold. Now, by some strange dehiston as to their true value those who hold these notes apparently rate them at ten or twelve for one in gold. If these no es were so meanly appreciated only in certain contemptible transactions for a few thousand dollars in gold for exceptional purposes, it would not so much matter; but the people have generally come to compute the value of the notes at the same rate, until this deplorable depreciation, as silly as it is injurious, now enters into every sort of business and every kind of contract.

Nevertheless these notes answer all the purposes of circulation in our ordinary dealings, and are usually accepted a hundred dollars in gold, and there is no rule of common in payment of debts. All salaried officers and employes of sense, which in this view of the case, can measure their the Government, both c vil and military, receive them for real intrinsic value by so low a standard, as that of ten or their services as though they were equivalent to gold and | twelve or twelve for one. It follows, beyond question, that silver upon their face. The army and navy are paid in the point of depreciation exhibits no evidence of the in riathem on like terms, and the Government receives them, dollar for do lar, in payment for taxes. Here, too, we have | ry causes of speculation, rash, injurious, and demoralizing, the singular spectacle of one portion of our people (and a having no foundation in reason, or in ordinary prudence. considerable and important portion of them) receiving our currency in payment of arducus services, as if it were so should set themselves at work, steadily and deliberately to much coin; while another portion insists on treating the counteract the depreciation of the currency on account of treasury notes in circulation as having but one-tenth or its reducedancy. No man's property is really worth any the claims of the powers, peaceful negotiations may be

twelth part of the value of a specie medium. In the light of experience we can all now clearly com- who pay five or ten prices when by investing in Governties to overcome in obtaining that which he has got. How- axe. They could be made as good soldiers physically and prehend that could the magnitude and duration of the war ment bonds, or by loaning money to the Government on they should have been foreseen when hostilities commenced, the cur- call, they may in a comparatively short time, realize such from the Russian government,

> First. To have worded the law granting authority to omit it appears to be very certain that the redundancy of our treasury notes so as to have limited the successive issues for the purposes of currency or circulation to certain definite perfods respectively-say a year from the date of issue -and to have funded them as interest bearing treasury notes or honds, at 8, 7 and 6 per cent, as the case might be, atter the expiration of such periods.

Second. To have purchased with the notes, liable to the conditions already described, \$300,000,000 of cotton at to my mind. eight cents per pound, at which price it would then have been freely sold by the planters. While the funding profor a new issue of paper, and prevented a redundant accu-000,000 of cotton now in the hands of the Government, would any one, relieving the plethora now existing in the currenbe fully worth at present prices, six or seven hundred mil | cy. lions in gold, and the securities and promises of pay of the Government, backed by the credit imparted to them by | erate States should be prohibited and punished by the se such an enormous deposit of the precious metals, or their | verest penalties. of the great love they have for what they term the poor no man in Europe or America could reasonably believe that account, should be strictly prohibited, and no importahomanity, religion, laws, Constitution and liberty, to an inmoved those fearful energies, and made those untiring ef- Treasury. one did, or could prophetically appreciate the necessities

of the case. But although we did not avail ourselves of the means so obviously in our possession, and failed to reap the trans- tion should tend to create Sparian habits and Spartan reswiftest scamer afflat, had been sunk by the Confederate steamers Georgia Coming through so many different channels, the report may be true, although it is fair to say that isting disparity is irrational and even absurd.

We have already been engaged in war for two years and debt in the very terms of its contracts, could we speedily have peace. Peace may be near, or it may be far off. But a badge of disgrace in the future. value in gold. The idea is simply preposterous.

of these there have been funded in bonds and stocks, \$126,- dependence. 0 000, and about a million of notes have been cancelled in connection with the post office and office of the war tax. If we substract the amount thus funded and cancelled from our currency We have men e angh in the field, with the the amount issued, there will remain outstanding \$497.060,-000 for purposes of circulation and domestic exchange; \$200,100.000 have been invested in bonds a d stocks, and to this sum must be added \$125,000,000 in interest bearing Treasury notes, making a sum of \$325,000 000 of funded

The whole public deb', therefore, including the Euroa tew person, here and there, whose timid hearts or base peau loan does not quite reach the sum of \$840,000,000, and against this amount must be charged al' the cetton and other assets of whatever description, now held by the Gov-

> The entire interest of the public debt does not exceed \$23,000,000 - paid at the high rate of 8, 7 30, and 7 per cent. Does anything in this statement present the Government in such a condition of financial weakness that gold should command a premium of one thousand per cent, or more, ever its obligation. It is admitted that the Confederate tates are able to pay this debt to the entire satisfaction of i s creditors. But with the view of obtaining some correct conce tion of the intrinsic worth of the bonds and notes of the Government, we will suppo e an extreme case. We will suppose that hostilities continue until the debt reaches two thousand millions of dollars, and that pursuing the plan adopted by the British Government, when it came to settle its great national debt, our Government were to solidated stock, converting the entire debt at three per cent into gold. At this rate of interest (less now because of the income tax) the English consols fluctuate between ninety one and ninety-fou .. A Confederate States three per cent stock, with interest promptly and daly paid, eight not to fall below sixty in the hundred, and would most probably stand higher. " ho doub s the ability of the Government, with peace restore I, co.nmerce revived, and ou fertile lands in successful cultivation, to meet the interest upon this debt? But if this were done it would folow that every hundred dollars in Confederate notes, entering into such a consolidated stock of three per cents. would be worth not less than sixty dollars in specie. In other words it would require not ten dollars in such n tes, but one dollar and forty cents to purchase a dollar in gold

In truth, there is nothing short of impending subjugation and the destruction of the Government, of absolute banksources of the country, or the prospect of general repudiation by the very people most interested in maintaining the solvency of the Government, which could justify such a

stigma upon the Confederate notes. As affairs now stand, both as regards the amount of dabt and our military prospects, it is little less than downright lunsey to treat them with such dishonor. Our Yankee enemies are wi er than we are. Their debt at this hour is not a dollar less than eighteen hand, el millions-most probably several hundred milions more. The whole credit of this debt depends on the flimsy pretences of an expecta fion of conquering the Contederate States Take from them this expection-render it certain that such an idea is hopeless -and every thoughtful man in the whole North knows | Port Royal. All on board were lost, except a negror amed that general banks uptcy and utter repudiation are inevita-Parhans no one thing not yet transpire I can be more certain than that five-twen'y bonds and greentack notes will not be worth the paper on which they are printed, should the United States fail in this war Nevertheless. hundred and fi ty-s x lives were lost. they have succeeded in a great mea.u e in main airing the credit of the Government currency. They have done this, too, living in the mids of delusions, and trading in misre presentation-, with the constant danger of collapse for eightern months past. They have invoked the legislative uthority, in the shape of the most stringent measures against speculati no in gold (a fruitful source of evil) and have wa ched and guarded all the weak points of their gigantic sw adde with the most jealous care. They have all agreed to do nothing to depreciate their money, but every-

bing to prevent its degradation. We, on the contrary, fighting for Life, Honor and Liber-, have done nothing to prevent, but everything that moral ingenuity and the viest profligacy of speculation could suggest, to ruin ours. Our Government securities should stand betier to day, in any market, than those of the Unied States. The Yankee debt is in amount twice as large and chains. The elections of last spring, by which New York and as ours. If they conquer us, it is true our public securities New Jersey emancipated themselves as diseveral other pow- and currency will be lost with our nationality; but if they rful States came near slipping from their grasp, filed the fail to do this, theirs will be as worthless as so much dost will rest on a permanent system of harmonious States and the immease revenues of export and import arising from demonstrated to the conservatives what they are to expect | our vast and fertile a landing regions. Theirs will be affect ed by the question of separation between the East and Northwest, almost immediately to arise, while their revefelt and appreciated by those against whom they have been | nues from loreign exports can bear, at best, no comparison

There is nothing, then, in the military situation, or in the character of our public debt, so far as the solvency of the Government is concerned, to enable us to account sat- Springs. We fought from 9 a. m., until 7 o'clock, p. m. isfact nily for the unfavorable condition of our currency. We mu t look for other causes, and it seems to me these

1. The large volume of the currency, in quantity, much beyond that needed for necessary purposes of circu-2. The contraband trade carried on so extensively between the Confederate States and the United States, through

the lines of the armies, both in the East and West

ral states.

3. The blockade running between Charleston and mington, and the port of Nassau. 4 The practice of dealing and speculating is Yankee currency within the Confederate States; of dealing and speculating i . State bank notes and in gold, and of dealing a State bonus and in State bank notes, for the purpose of making exchange in New York and el.ewhere in the Fede-

A reducedancy of money, whether of poper or the pre-

cious metals, it matters not which will a ways cheapen it

Since the dis overy of the California and Australian gold mines, gold, as a medium of circulation and exchange, has a hundred dollars in gold to day are worth not so much as sixty do'lars in gold were worth twenty years ago. If, instead of paper, the Confederate Government had issued five hundred millions in specie, and, because of some peuliar circumstances, this som, in coin, could have found no egress through our borders, property would have apprec ated and gold would have cheapened several hundred ing a greater or less quantity in excess or a healthy circu- currency is three hundred and eighteen millions. lation may be, I do not now, and have no means of asceramount actually required by the entire business of the country, would appreciate property and cheapen the circulaion one hundred per cent; and that three times the amount needed would appreciate property and cheapen the circuwould be subject to precisely the same rule. It is supbank notes, and private credits, making no longer any part of the circulation proper, one hundred and fifty millions in treasury Lotes can be readily and usefully employed as medium of circulation. But the necessities of the Government having demanded the issue of several hundred absorb the excess, there are now in the hands of the people, three times the quantity that can be healthfully used. From this cause there has arisen an appreciation of property, and depreciation of the currency, to the extent of three or four hundred per cent. I have said apparent appreciation of property, because with a real gold, and advance in the prices of property in this paper per in its relation with gold is real, since one dollar in gold

purchases three or four or more in paper. But while gold is the representative of property, and gold in its cheapened state must be always accepted as indicating its true value, paper, being mer ly a local medium, is only the representative of gold and the rate of depreciation by no means indicates its real value. If a hundred dollars in treasury notes, which will now purchase only ten dollars in gold, be put into a bond which will pay an interest of eight per cent. in gold in twelve months hence, these hundred dollars in treasury notes will at that time be worth more than sic value of our treasury notes, but is the result of tempora-All business men and other citizens in the Confederacy more because he places five or ten prices on it, and they their money into the streets. But, however this may be. currency, as it stands at present, will only account for a The report is supposed to have originated from a strong longing for a Union which has been severed love. comparatively small par' of the ten or twelve hundred per as the standard of value. The rest may be justly attribu-ted to the other causes I have enumerated. I shall not at-

but will now propose the remedy for this evil as it suggests 1st. Congress should proceed to fund, in the terms of law drafted for that object, all the twenty, fifty and hun-

tempt anything of an analysis of this part of the subject

2d. Any dealing in Yankee currency within the Confed-3d. Any exportation of cotton, except on Government

the people of the United States would sacrifice their reason, tions on private account should be allowed, except by 4th. All dealings in State bank notes, gold, or State

bonds, with the intent of estab ishing any exchange at any the prohibition should be entorced by the severest penal-

In such a contest as this the whole spirit of our legislawith every citizen, not in the ranks of the army, should be, what can I do for my country? By what sacrifice can I a half, and no one pretends to question the ability and will- best aid those in authority, and those who are so heroically ingness of the Government fully to meet its obligation of struggling in deadly combat with the foe? Not, how can I speculate? extert and make a fortune, to be possessed as

The whole amount of Treasury notes issued since the against every man who does not make it his chief business, Povernment went into operation, is exactly \$624,000,000 - according to the best abilities, to prosecute this war of in-

ROBERT TYLER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Reports of the Press Association. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 186'. by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM LICHMOND-REPORTED ADVANCE OF THE YANKEES UP THE PENINSULA.

RICHMOND, Aug. 28th, 1863. Information was received at Gen. Elzy's Headquarters last night of an advance of the Yankees up the Peninsula. Citizens and scouts give conflicting reports of the force of the enemy, but the most reliable statements indicate that there are about eight regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, with artillery. Our pickets at Bottom's Bridge, over the Chickshominy, were driven in at or about dusk, by the Yankee skirmishers, but a further advance of the enemy was prevented by the re noval of the floating bridge. It is reported that a sharp fight took place at the bridge between the guard, one hundred strong, and the Yankees but no official confirmation has yet been received.

Gen. Elzy received a dispatch this morning that the Yankees had fallen back to the Cross Roads, five miles below

No excitement is manifested here, the citizens and soldiers have responded promptly to the summons to meet at their respective rendezvous, and, apart from the military movements, there is nothing to indicate the proximity of

NORTHERN NEWS-LOSS OF A UNITED STATES VESSEL AND ALL ON BOARD-CAPTURE OF TWO SCHO ONERS OFF THE EAPPAHANNOCK.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 28th, 1863. The flig of truce boat arrived this morning at City Point, with six hundred paroled prisoners, mostly sick. New York papers, of the 25th just., were received at 9 P. M .-They contain nothing important The Yantee papers are port and increase the Conf derate armies, so that jubilant over the partial destruction of Fort Sumter. On the 21st, during a violent gale, the U. S. Brig Bainbridge foundered while on a voyage from New York to fluence

Smith, who was picked up in a small boat. The City of Madison, an am numition steamer, was blown | They were adopted by acclamation, and if the up at Vicksturg through the carlessness of a negro. One

The Wayer of New York has vetoed the exemption ordithe British steamer Hebe was captured off New In'et, N.

C., on the 18th inst. [What a lie.] I ord I yous and su te are travelling through the Canadas.

The excitement in the New York stock market con-The reports from the Peninsu'a last night were greatly exaggerated. It is now believed that the force of the ene-

my did not exceed six to eight hundred. Lieutenant Wood has captured off the Rappahannock two schoopers, one loaded with coal and the other with anchors

FIGHT AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS-THE ENEMY RICHMOND, Aug. 28th, 1863.

The following dispatch was received at the War Depart WHITE EULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 27th, 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper We met the enemy yesterday morning about one mile and a half from this place, on the road leading to the Warm | vor a tax on property, and not ou productions. Every attack made by the enemy was repulsed, and at night each side occupied the same position they had in the in order to be uniform, must be laid on the important morning. This morning the enemy made two other attacks, but was handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his position and retreated towards Warm Springs, pursued by our cavalry and artillery troops. The engaged portion were the first brigade of this army, Col. Geo. H. Patton, commanding. The enemy were about three thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, under Brig. Gen. Averill. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. We have taken about one hundred and

fifty prisoners and one piece of artillery. SAM'L JONES. Major General.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, August 28th, 1863. A letter from Fecretary * emminger to Sepator Hunter gives a very encouraging view of the state of our finances. He says that the funding has been eminently successful, and the amount cu'standing of treasury no'es is still within the limits of the depreciation which he reported to Congress last session. The aggregate amount withdrawn from

night, but nothing has been received yet.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, August 28th, 1863. The firing to-day has been quite slow. Our fire against the enemy to day has been very effective. The enemy is posed by these who are best informed, that gold and State | strengthening his position at our rifle pits, three hundred | yards in front of Fort Wagner. Everything is perfectly occurred in North Carolina about a year ago, up quiet, except an occasional boom of a gun.

THE ADVANCE FROM NEWBERN. RALEIGH, August 28th, 1863.

The State Journal's Kinston letter of the 28th inst., says Destructives. Gov. Vance was in the army that our scouts report the Yankees relaying the track of time he was elected, and although late supports the Atlantic Railroad, between Tuscarora and Core Creek, secession movement, was known to be a patriotic fourteen miles this side of Newbern, protected by three and has since vindicated his reputation in this small Regiments under Col. Clesson, of New York. On as Governor of North Carolina. The contract Wednesday two companies of Cavalry and a section of Ar- Legislature, while not positively unpatriotic tillery advanced from Newbern to Nethercutt's farm and seemed partisan, and at times, factious in returned.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 29th, 1863. Europeans advices to the 13 h inst. have been received | with it their sanction, has gone on step by step at New York. Queen Victoria had emparked for Ger-

Times gave currency that additional troops were to be sent | has even gone so far as to concert meetings comp Le Temps says that the Emperor of Austria authorizes | counties, to go through the farce of approving the

Archduke Maximillian to accept the crown of Mexico, provided the new empire be placed by treaty under the pro. Yankees were congratulating themselves on the Fire tection of the great powers. Notes from the three powers | accession of the gallant old North State, to the subs were expected to be handed to prince Gorechakoff about the | sion ranks; but ere this, they have heard a voice

LaFrance says that should Russia refuse to do justice to considered at an and The Russians are concentrating vindicated their filelity to the Confederate care troops at Jumri. The Porte had demanded an explanation

FROM JACKSON. JACKSON, MISS, Aug. 28th, 1863.

cent. cepreciation at which it now circulates, taking gold | Yankee wagon train East of Big Black engaged in hauling | The only way to get peace is to whip the Yankee JACKSON, August 28th, 1863.

Gen. Grant has issued the following orders for the government of negroes, bearing date of August 10th : 1st. Camps will be established for such free negroes as are out been freely sold by the planters. While the funding pro- law drafted for that object, all the twenty, fifty and hunces as suggested, would constantly have cleared the way dred dollar notes of all the issues up to the lat of July at 8, 7 and 6 per cent. interest respectively, as interest bearing the camps. Rations will be drawn from the subsis- cloth. mulation of currency, it is easy to understand that \$3(0,- Treasury notes, or bonds; thus at once, without injury to tence department. 3d. All negroes will be employed in every practicable way to avoid becoming burden to the government. Planters and others may hire to learn that Lieut. Richardson Mallett, Adjut them, giving assurance to the government that they will not be run out of the lines. 4th. The Provost Marshal is to see that they are employed by some white person, or sent to the camps. 5th. Citizens may make contracts and has since died. Lt. M. was from Chapel II. with negroes for labor, by the month or year, brother of Col. Peter Maliett. Harrell is from special license under the hand of the President of the Confederate States, countersigned by the Secretary of the giving not less than one-twentieth of the commercial part of their crops in payment for such services. We heard no further particulars cial part of their crops in payment for such services. 6th. The negrous to be employed under authority of the provost marshal and local commander of the post. Security is required that the negroes will not be taken out of the lines. 7th. Nothing in this order shall embarrass the employment of negroes by the government.

> CAMP HAMILTON'S CROSSINGS, L Aug. 19th, 1863. The officers and members of Capts. Reilly's and Latham's Batteries, N. C. Troops, determined to hold a meeting on

For the Journal.

the 19th of August, in regard to the action of the Raleigh Standard. At the time appointed, there was quite a large assemblage present, as the strength of the two batteries is On motion of Capt. James Reilly. Capt. A. C. Latham was called on to act as Chairman. Capt. Latham on taking

pled her and caused her to sink, carrying four hundred to five hundred men down with her. The Vanderbilt's Line of European steamers, but was bought and placed in the U.S. Navy on account of her great size and speed. She may specific and speed to the straight and speed to the straight and placed in the U.S. Navy on account of her great size and speed. She may specific and caused her to sink, carrying four hundred to five hundred to five hundred men down with her. The Vanderbilt's Line of European steamers, but was bought and placed in the U.S. Navy on account of her great size and speed. She may specific and caused her to sink, carrying four hundred to five hundred to five hundred men down with her. The Vanderbilt formerly starvation or cruel treatment. All negroes carried off doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering the Chair man is that as least the Chair man is the Chair man in the Chair man is the Chair man is the Chair man in the Chair man is the Chair man in the Chair verest frown, and even raise their angry hands, if need be. pointed the fellowing gentlemen:

FROM CAPT. REILLY'S BATTERY. Capt. James Reil'y, New Hanover County; Lieuts A. Ramsay, Rowan county, James A. Gorman, county, Altred M. Peeler, Rowan county, Henry

er, Halits x county, James H. Griffin, Edgecombe Joseph W Pittman. Edgecombe county, J. K. J. Sampson county. FROM CAPT. LATHAM'S BATTERY. Lieuts. John M. Perry, Carteret county. Geo. A. Land Beaufort county, W. K Ftyron, Carteret county, Bryan, Craven county, George Maulpass, Lenoir

R. B Sadler, Hyde county, John Collins, John R. Port. Wake county. After the Committee retired, the action of the So was discussed at length, in a manner very nature tary to its conductor. In about an hour the Commit turned, and reported through their Chairman, Capt. in that they had performed the tack assigned them; w upon the resolutions were called for and were Lieut. Ramsav as follows:

WHEREAS, It is with the greatest regret com home, and everything we hold near and da ourselves under the necessity of giving utterance feel ngs, in regard to certain civilians of our Stars zen with the greatest contempt, and indignation Resolved 1st. That the present course of the Sta and its satellite and protege, the Progress, (papers lished in Raleigh.) are at variance with our feeling

our estimation, merit our supreme disgust and Resolved, 2nd That though we have been separate more than two years from home, and those for whose fare our hearts most earnestly yearn, and suffering greatest privations and tole; jet, we cannot and entertain the idea of reconstruction in any form a fer to spend the remainder of our days xposed

storms of battle, than to crouching at the feet of oppressors. Resolved. 3d. That we earnestly entreat every the old North State to spurn from their presence as traiters every one who entertains the idea of tion in any form; and not allow a few exemple scrip's to disturb the affairs of State, as the ronly

to skulk from duty at this the time of danger to try. But we ask the officers of the State to an out ce's of the Contederate States in placing everyin the field where he may do his duty. Resolved, 4th. That we earnestly desire proot consent to any, except a final separation v make us free, forever free from our oppressors. Resolved 5th. That in our present Govern Vance, we find an emineut statesman and patre in whose zeal, integrity, and apility we have the confidence, and whose able management of the a State meet our unqualified approbation. Resolved, 6th. That we carnestly entreat ever of the State, to bend their energies to the atmost

favor of the great Governor of nations we may be merit from our treacherous enemies a spendy and peace, which shall free us forever from their peace After the resolutions were read, the Chaleman as that they were open for discussion. In it seemed man, and his friends, had been present and heard a and cheerful endorsement of the resolutions by the worn, yet stern and determined spirits, they

forever to be their opposers at home. On motion of Lieut Myers the proceedings ing were requested to be published in the fellow pers : Raleigh Register, Wilmington Journal, s. Watchman, Fayetteville Observer and Richmond Fa with the request that all other papers in the State . Carolina, favorable to the cause, will please copy On motion the meeting adjourned.

forgotten the terror of the Yankees, and looked

A. C. LATHING CO. J. F. WOODARD, Sec'y.

The Tax in Mind.

The Hon. James L. Pugh, of Alabama, has a written a concise elucidation of the tax law of the Congress. Mr. Pugh is one of the ablest men Confederate House of Representatives, and have will be read with peculier interest throughout attry at this time :

BRENDINGE, July 11. 1-Mr. Editor :- You will please publish the tellopositions on taxation and subsistence 1. No direct tax on land and slaves can be la

2. A tax on property instead of productions must sell under the hammer to pay taxes.

neither of these results. Hence, I am in favor of kind, and the money tax on meetines and mobile. a money tax on property. 4. Whether you lay a tax on property or a law t must be the same on every body, became it the

ty or crops of any one, whether citizen or solute empted, uniformity is destroyed and the tax is 5. The provision tax of one-tenth is all the plant-

6. Pota: ocs, peas, and ground peas, left in the account only of such portions of the crop usually a as " have been sold or consumed prior to making t mate." This was intended to guard against from evasion of the tax law, but cannot embrace potators &c . usually lett in the field as these have not been so The flag of truce boat was signaled at City Point last | consumed prior to estimate, which will be made as the crop is gathered. The Government will need re-&c., at once, to supply the army and stop the increase Confederate money.

Your obedient servant,

J. L. P.00

A Warning. The first movement for the reorganization of pa election of Governor and members of the Legislat The Raleigh Standard claimed the result as a triumph of the old Unionists, or, as he called them t servatives, over the original Secessionists or socaction towards the Government. The San while appealing constantly to the elements of cord in the State, has received the patronage Governor and Legislature, and, sceming that to traitorous course, until latterly it has proposed !-North Carolina send Commissioners to Lincoln. There is nothing confirmatory of the rumor to which the | fiance of Confederate authority, to treat for possible to the confirmatory of the rumor to which the | fiance of Confederate authority, to treat for possible to the confirmatory of the rumor to which the | fiance of Confederate authority, to treat for possible to the confirmatory of the rumor to which the | fiance of Confederate authority, to treat for possible to the confirmatory of the rumor to which the | fiance of Confederate authority | figure | fig of a few ignorant or disaffected followers in some Reports of this state of things reaching the North

pressed their confidence in Gov. Vance, and denothe Standard and its supporters. This lesson should not be lost on other States prejudice against secessionists gotten up by demogra-No further news about the Yankees towards Raymond _ simply means office at the expense of the country. the bolder and more united we are for secression

the soldiers in the army of North Carolina

ting in defence of the liberties of the ha

from Yankee tyranny; the telegraph informa-

they met in convention at Orange Court House

To Wash Colors.-For washing fine and election colors, the Scientific American advises ladies 18 some bran in rain water, and use the liquor cold. No

sooner we will succeed .- Montgomery Advantage

DEATH OF LIEUT, RICHARDSON MALLETT. -We to

MARRIED.

on Wednesday evening last at the residence of the bil mother, by the Rev. Norman A. H. Goddin, Mr. HEX MCLIN, of Wilmington, to Miss MARY CAROLINE SYSTEM of Halifax.

DIED.

In this town, on the 23d instant, Mr. THOMAS W 61 MAN, a native of Baltimore, aged 44 years. In this town, on the night of the 27th instant, Mrs. CAB LINE A. BROWN, wife of R. F. Brown of this piges. In this town, on the 28th inst., after a long and part

aged six years and twenty-eight days.